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PRODUCTION AND AUSTERITY

Development of Drive: The drive for increased production and austerity has continued to be the main theme of internal broadcasts, but there has been a noticeable change in stress. The problem of increasing production has been given relatively little attention, while the emphasis has been on the austerity angle under a new slogan: the elimination of waste, corruption, and bureaucracy.

Reports of meetings to map the anti-waste program and plan the drive came from all districts. Wuhsi (18 Dec.) reported a cadre meeting 14 December, called by the southern Kiangsu Communist Party, with 1,100 attending. Canton (24 Dec.) announced that 2,000 cadres attended a similar meeting for South China 17 December. Sian (25 Dec.) said that the Northwest Bureau of the Communist Party called a meeting 19 December to organize a committee and make plans for the campaign against graft and corruption. Cadres were ordered to make investigations and report cases of malpractice. Wuhan (14 Dec.) reported a cadre rally in that city, and added that the Wuhan Labor Federation is now engaged in a check-up of all industries. The same station (23 Dec.) told of another meeting of administration cadres with Party members and Army delegates to study methods to educate the cadres and arouse the people to an interest in the drive. In yet another broadcast from Wuhan (23 Dec.) it was reported that the Production and Austerity Committee of Hupeh Province had warned cadres that the drive had reached the "democratic inspection" stage, and that the masses had taken no interest because the cadres had been critical of the public but not of themselves. Some cadres even had utilized the campaign to commit irregularities.

Chungking (23 Dec.) reported inspections under way in the Southwest to see how well the cadres were carrying out their duties. A meeting of all circles called by the Southwest Military Commission was announced for 2 pm 25 December, with a broadcast of the proceedings. All individuals and groups were urged to listen. Shanghai (22 Dec.) broadcast an appeal for more zealous efforts from the Nanking Discipline Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Mukden (23 Dec.) said that the Northeast Federation of Labor had designated mid-December to mid-January as a check-up period. A Peking transmission told of a Maritime Customs Commission meeting 1-15 December of all personnel engaged in "examining and appraising cargo and collecting revenue," with the following accomplishment:

As a result of the practice of austerity, the expenses incurred in the course of the meeting were about one-third less than in previous special trade meetings. (Peking, numeral code, 17 Dec.)

Insofar as production itself was concerned, numerous reports of minor successes in individual factories, stores and localities were broadcast throughout China. The only new theme noted was in a broadcast from Chinchow (17 Dec.), which told of a directive from the Liaosi Provincial People's Government calling on all subsidiary offices to inaugurate a program of "supplementary production" as part of the austerity program.

A Sian broadcast (26 Dec.) claimed that the drive against waste, corruption and bureaucracy had made great progress in its early stages in the Northwest. For example, students in the Northwest Revolutionary University made public accusations of waste in government offices, while the HSING TUNG JIH PAO sponsored an exhibition on waste and bureaucracy.

Novel Methods: Peking announced in numeral code (18 Dec.) that the 29th Volume of the Current Events Handbook would soon be published, with its contents centering on the production and austerity drive. Peking's Home Service (18 Dec.) broadcast an article by Ai Chi-cheng, Ministry of Light Industries, urging the Chinese to develop the pigskin industry as a way to increase production. Peking in a numeral code transmission (19 Dec.) claimed that the gasoline that can be made from bituminous coal by native methods was of a superior quality. "In comparison with petroleum sold on the market, its efficiency in starting internal combustion motors is greater, and its price is much lower." Another numeral code transmission (18 Dec.)

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announced that the Engineering Bureau of the Northwest Railway Network would complete the Tientsui-Lanchow Railway by the end of 1952, six months ahead of schedule. As a result of "on-the-spot examinations and revision of plans for key projects," expenses for repair and reconstruction are to be cut by 50 percent.

Mukden (22 Dec.) reported that cadres in various organs of the Mukden Government have "learned the difference between bourgeois and proletarian thought, and have realized the shamefulness of indulging in corrupt and extravagant practices." As a result work plans are carried out with greater dispatch, and "some units even have saved 50 percent of their gasoline consumption." Another Mukden broadcast (14 Dec.) said that introduction of the piece-work system in the Fifth Cement Works and the non-ferrous mines of the Northeast at first displeased the workers because of the high quotas and the interruptions in the flow of raw materials, but eventually these were corrected, and now the workers demand that two be allowed to do work that formerly required three men. Tsinan (15 Dec.) said that building contractors in that city had signed a pact "promising not to exploit workers and not to cheat on materials." Peking in numeral code (16 Dec.) reported that the Office of Commerce of the Shantung People's Government had saved 50 million yuan during the first 20 days of November by "correcting its extravagant spending on entertainment, the printing of souvenir pamphlets and the making of souvenir emblems."

Hankow (13 Dec.) reported that Hankow city workers had pledged to save half a billion yuan by changing their work techniques, reducing the use of materials, and "improving their working efficiency." Yangchow (18 Dec.) announced that Hsueh Hsu-ko, a packer in the Chitung Yarn and Textile Mill, had saved 54 million yuan by repairing 2,700 gunny sacks, and by introducing the method of hand-breaking ties instead of cutting them, thus saving much damage to the bags. Hangchow (19 Dec.) described the Liang lo-jen method now used in loading the 180 grain cars in the city. A cloth carpet is spread from the car to the warehouse, saving three catties of grain in the loading of each car for a total saving of 32,400 catties a year.

Shanghai (13 Dec.) reported that the South Anhwei Labor Federation had issued a directive to all subordinate offices to "keep within their budgets, economize on stationery, printing and long-distance calls, and to stop personal extravagances and illegal practices." Shanghai (13 Dec.) also reported that Ku Tso-chen, No. 1 Shangshu Lane, Nanking, received a statement of praise from Mayor Ko because he wrote a letter to the Nanking PEOPLE'S DAILY charging the staff of the No. 2 Nanking Tax Office with improper conduct.

Canton (20 Dec.) announced that the Kwangtung office of the China Food Company had adopted innovations in handling gunny sacks reducing damage from 20 percent to a mere one percent and saving 150 million yuan. Peking in numeral code (25 Dec.) credited the Materials Bureau of the Kwangtung Finance Office with collection of 30 billion yuan worth of scrap metal and machinery. Canton (23 Dec.) reported that the Communications Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government had issued an order making all automobile transportation in the province subject to the management of the Kwangtung Automobile Transportation Company. As a result, the broadcast claimed, "13 units can be canceled, 554 employees removed, and 4.6 billion yuan saved in a year."

Chungking (13 Dec.) announced that prisoners in (Chingchuan) Hsien were organized into work competition teams last August, and at the same time were given indoctrination so they could "realize the errors of their thinking." As a result they now produce 500 pairs of sandals a day instead of the former 400. Chungking also said (15 Dec.) that "following intensive political indoctrination," village cadres and the masses have decided to eliminate "wasteful superstitious customs" at New Year's by refraining from burning altar candles and incense. One hsiang alone, Huachia, will save 32.75 million yuan.

Weaknesses and Failures: Failures in the increased production and austerity program have been frequent, as radio reports from all parts of China show. Some of these failures would appear to be trivial, but many are more serious, and have called for reprimands in addition to the bad publicity.

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Shanghai (16 Dec.) said that because of bureaucratic control of Government warehouses in that city, large quantities of goods had spoiled. Local Government offices organized a joint inspection team to make further check-ups. Tsinan (14 Dec.) reported that wasteful cadres in the Yenfung Textile Mills had lost 10 to 20 skeins of yarn a day by throwing materials on the floor. The same broadcast said that a check among cadres of the Shantung Committee of the Chinese Communist Party showed that their use of electricity had exceeded estimates by 2.99 million yuan, while they had used enough coal and water to run costs 5 million and 2 million yuan, respectively, above the estimates. Tsinan (14 Dec.) also said that Wang Pi-wu, director of the Shantung Department of Construction, had refused to check his department properly or consider economy proposals of his workers. Following a mass meeting he agreed to make public all of his accounts.

The Peking Home Service (26 Dec.) announced that the Quartermaster's Transportation Department of the Northwest Military District had uncovered 9.9 billion yuan worth of usable goods while clearing away waste. Wuhan (22 Dec.) reported 30 billion yuan lost in Kwangsi Province during the year because of inadequate storage and distribution of grain and extravagant practices. Wuhan (14 Dec.) announced that Communist Party, Youth Corps and Labor Union cadres checked on the inventories of the Hengyang section of the Canton-Hankow Railway and found 126 items worth 126 million yuan not on the inventory and overstocks on 225 items worth 210 million yuan.

Hangchow (17 Dec.) announced that the Hangchow Railway subbureau of the Shanghai Railway Administration, according to a preliminary check, had tied up and wasted 30 million yuan. The Chientang River Bridge Engineering Section allowed 130 units of timber to rot at a cost of 300 million yuan, and spent 101.6 million on entertainment in 10 months. Hangchow (18 Dec.) said that the Chekiang Province branch bank wasted 20 million yuan on printing costs by using quality paper when pulp would have served the purpose, and by printing enough forms to last six years, many of which will be out of date before they are used. Hangchow (15 Dec.) reported that because pest control operations were stopped last year, 10.2 percent of the rice crop was lost because of insect damage in nine hsien of the Linan Special District, Chekiang Province. The loss, 2.34 percent higher than last year, amounted to 56.53 million catties. Yangchow (13 Dec.) reported that the Lilin Iron Works, northern Kiangsu Province, squandered 10 million yuan during the year on the purchase of unusable equipment. The same radio (19 Dec.) said that cadres constructing waterworks in Yencheng, northern Kiangsu, estimated the job at 140 million yuan but spent 260 million. After construction was finished another 4 million yuan was needed to alter the plant, and 400,000 to replace an unsatisfactory pump. Building contractors "cheated on labor and materials," and the cadres were guilty of gross incompetence.

As usual, the most extreme examples of failures came from the Southwest and were reported by the Chungking radio. One broadcast (19 Dec.) said that the Cultural Department of the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee wasted 5.8 million yuan merely in repairing its offices. At a Southwest Communist Party meeting Ho Lung made a summary report in which he charged that "corruption and extravagance, under the cover of errors, have been prevalent among the various organizations directly under control of the military district." Another Chungking report (23 Dec.) took the joint business shops to task for their wasteful and corrupt methods. Joint business shops in Lu Hsien, Szechwan, speculated and hoarded to such an extent that the soap manufacturers were allowed to make 23.8 million yuan simply by adjusting prices. The joint business shops in the Third Chu, Kusung Hsien, exploited the farmers by cutting prices on their goods and raising prices on what the farmers bought. In Jenschou Hsien cotton prices were cut at marketing time.

In southern Szechwan the Luchow Joint Trade Umbrella Center accepted an 800,000-yuan order from Military District authorities, but one-fifth of the umbrellas could not be used because of poor workmanship. The photographic trade in Luchow and I-pin raised prices, lowered quality, delayed delivery dates, and in general hampered efficient business. The Native Products Joint Trade firm of Luchow city

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evaded taxes of 10 million yuan a month, and at the same time concealed 78.5 percent of its original capital. According to a Chungking (14 Dec.) report, Loh Cheng-yu has been removed from his position as acting branch manager of the Chungking unit of the China Foodstuffs Company and has been turned over to a special committee for investigation because of his "waste, mismanagement and errors in thinking." Early in the year he assured Chungking there would be no food shortage, but this fall 3,613 tons of food had to be shipped in at a cost of 560 million yuan. Chungking (18 Dec.) reported that in Nanchuan Hsien, Szechwan, extravagances in weddings and celebrations are rampant among the farmers. Formerly 20 hogs fulfilled the needs of Chenchiatun village. Now 50 are killed. Tung Kung-wu spent 1.8 million yuan on his mother's birthday, while Shang Lung spent a family fortune, one million yuan, on his wedding.

Troubles also are reported from Sikang Province. Chungking (24 Dec.) reported only 19.57 percent of grain quotas delivered in all Sikang, including 34 percent in Kangting, 35.3 percent in the greater Yaan area and 76.6 in Yaan city. The reason given for the late deliveries is that the season is late and the weather has been bad, "but local cadres also should be held responsible for not helping to overcome surmountable difficulties." The Sikang Provincial Government has set the end of December as a delivery deadline, and cadre meetings have been called.

Corruption and Squeeze: Cases of tax evasion, graft and fraud by individual businessmen and public workers have been reported considerably more often by the Chinese radio during the period 13-26 December. This could mean that such instances are growing more numerous, but more probably is a result of the stepped-up drive to get rid of corrupt practices and punish offenders.

The Hangchow radio takes the lead in reporting cases of fraud. A broadcast (13 Dec.) stated that for the first 11 months of 1951 provisional business tax evasions alone amounted to nearly 3 billion yuan in the city, while evasions of the revenue stamp tax reached 221 million. Cadres in the area have organized farmers and shop clerks to report tax evasions, with 3,818 persons enlisted. Such groups have been organized in Wenchow, Shaohsing, Yunkang, and Lanchi, all in Chekiang Province. In Shangchang Chu, Hang Hsien, Chekiang, business-tax evasions were estimated at 680,000 yuan, and commodity tax evasions at 29 million. In Wenchow, Yung Yao-fu, proprietor of the Yung Yuan Oil Shop, and Loh Chia-chi, proprietor of the Fushing Wine Shop, were fined for tax evasions.

Hangchow (15 Dec.) announced that corruption charges had been filed against Chang Lan-tien, Chen Shao-ting and Chang Hsiu-feng, lumber mill employees of the Chekiang Construction Company. The Chuchi office of this same construction company, Hangchow reported (17 Dec.), was charged with graft in the amount of 300 million yuan when 11 houses built in August started to go to pieces with the November rains. Cadres connived with the contractors, and charged 130 million yuan for a 3-million-yuan repair bill.

On 5 December, Hangchow reported (21 Dec.), the Yuchang People's Court called a rally to pronounce sentences on eight merchants for evading taxes and breaking the law, including Tao Cheng-hui and Chao Hsing-chang. Tao, manager of the Taojuichang Grocery Store, was charged with evading business taxes of 232,750 yuan. Chao, manager of the Chichang Grocery Store, was accused of failing to pay business taxes of 319,200 yuan. Both men were said to have engaged in antirevolutionary activities prior to the liberation.

Hangchow (22 Dec.) said that Kao Li-hsin, manager of a cooperative in Liusha Hsiang, Hang Hsien, Chekiang, and two employees, Fan Chi-chin and Chu Shui-chien, had been charged with defrauding the cooperative to the extent of 28.75 million yuan, including nearly 8 million on one tea deal. In purchasing tea they diverted 4,244 catties of every 34,000 to their own use, selling this to the merchants, who later sold it back to the cooperative at higher prices. The same radio (23 Dec.) reported that Wan Yu-hsin, a clerk in the Workers' Cooperative of the Chekiang Paper Mill, defrauded the workers of 15 million yuan in three years.

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Hangchow (24 Dec.) reported that the Chekiang People's Court had sentenced Chen Yen-feng to two years in prison for defrauding the Government of 13 million yuan, and evading taxes amounting to 50,000 catties of rice. Hu Mao-fang was fined 2 million yuan and ordered to repay the 400,000 in taxes which he had withheld. Hsiang Pao-chi was sentenced to two years for pocketing 2 million yuan he had collected in taxes while an official in Hsiacheng Chu, Hangchow. Hangchow (26 Dec.) reported that Yeh Tsu-ying, chairman of the Food Committee of the Merchants Association, and a committeeman, Chao Wei-ling, were sent to prison for defrauding Hangchow merchants of 1.82 million yuan.

Next to Hangchow, the Chungking radio has been most active in reporting cases of fraud. Chungking said (14 Dec.) that corruption and waste had permeated cadres in charge of cooperatives in northern Szechwan, where they had deposited expense money amounting to 6 million yuan, and wasted 100,000 in Nanchuan Hsien alone on drinking and feasting. These cadres have been ordered to "correct their errors in thinking." Chungking (15 Dec.) reported that Chen Ko-pei, Tax Bureau deputy director in the I-pin Special Administrative District, southern Szechwan, and three of the 10 hsien finance officers in the district, had robbed the Government of money collected as taxes. Embezzlements by tax collectors in Southwest China for the first half of 1950 were said to total 1,125,000,000 yuan, 29,000 silver dollars, 5 ounces of gold and a large quantity of goods. Most of the corrupt officials were "carryovers from the Kuomintang regime." Another Chungking report (19 Dec.) told of a mass meeting of 600 persons in Kuayang Hsien, Szechwan, to charge Chu Chi-yung with corruption while in charge of the Finance Bureau.

In Kweichow Province, according to Chungking (19 Dec.), Ko Chi-hsing, Cheng Sheh-kao and Fu Yung-king organized the Yuming Oil Company and handled 40,600 catties of vegetable oil in black-market dealings. Lu Wen-chung and Chang Chang-fa similarly operated a tobacco black market. Chungking reported (20 Dec.) that Pa Ya-tung, chief of the Anshun Salt Bureau, and Kao Ho-teng were sentenced by the Kweichow People's Court 12 December for selling 230 tan of Government salt. Chang Han-ching was sentenced for disposing of 54 tan while connected with the Hochang Salt Bureau. Court Custodian Cheng Hsin-hua was sentenced for embezzling 1.3 million yuan and selling court property, including 230 liang of opium. Pa and Chang were sentenced to death, while 11 others were given prison sentences in connection with these charges. However, reports of corruption were not confined to the Hangchow and Chungking transmitters. Canton (24 Dec.) reported that 1,000 cadres met 15 December in the Peichiang Special District and turned over Tsai Yuan-tse, Lin Pao and Chen Yu-hsing to the People's Court on charges of graft. Tsai was called a Kuomintang reactionary. Dairen (19 Dec.) announced that Kiang Chung-wen, proprietor of the Wenhua Electric Company, had been fined and suffered confiscation of his motors when he was convicted of selling motors and failing to turn in the sales tax. Wuhsi (17 Dec.) reported that at a meeting of 3,700 merchants in Soochow 29 November the Hsuntai Tobacco Company was accused of keeping false records, while the Tachiangshih Tobacco Company evaded taxes totaling 220 million yuan.

Hankow (13 Dec.) said that cadres of the Hupeh Construction Company held a struggle rally 9 December to indict Wang Yung-chun, "a feudalistic carryover from the old regime," for defrauding the company of 17.84 million yuan and causing businessmen to lose 457 million on their contracts through his manipulation of bids. Hankow also reported (19 Dec.) that charges of corruption had been filed against Chin Ying-chun, chief of the Business Department, and Lu Chi-chang, of the Wholesale Department of the Wuhan General Merchandise Company. Wuhan (22 Dec.) broadcast a statement by Kung Yuan, Director General of Customs, calling on the people to help stop smuggling. Kung said that during the past year the Government has handled 52,800 cases of smuggling, mostly in "arms, jen min piao and commercial cargoes."

Shanghai (14 Dec.) reported that the management of the State-owned Lungchuan Tobacco Company had been accused of misusing its capital, and had suffered losses because of stoppage of raw materials amounting to 294 million yuan; losses because of defects in building construction amounting to 180 million; losses because of misuse of capital funds amounting to 134 million yuan used in the purchase of furniture; and losses resulting from kickbacks to Liang Sze-ming, Shanghai purchasing agent, of 76 million yuan. Shanghai (15 Dec.) reported that Wang Ke-ming and Kang Chia-pi of the Nanking Tax Bureau were to be tried for conniving with tax evaders to

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defraud the Government of 249 yuan in back taxes, and of accepting gifts amounting to 3.5 million yuan and one picul of rice.

An East China Military Control Commission directive, Shanghai said (26 Dec.), calls upon the masses to join in the struggle against waste, corruption and bureaucracy by reading Mao Tse-tung's opening speech before the People's Political Consultative Council, his book "Oppose Bureaucracy," and "all the works of Lenin, Stalin, Mao and Liu Shao-chi on the struggle against waste, graft and bureaucracy." Among other things, Government officials are ordered to reward informers. Jao Shu-shih, head of the East China Government, has set up a special box, No. 657, General Post Office, Shanghai, to receive information on cases of graft and to "accept letters of confession."

IDEOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENTS

Propaganda Personnel: A Peking Home Service broadcast (19 Dec.) indicates that in the immediate future less attention may be focused on schools, propaganda media, and the development of thought reform among the masses of peasants and workers. Instead, more attention may be devoted to developing efficient personnel for subsequent use of these propaganda media and work among the masses. The Peking broadcast quoted the PEOPLE'S DAILY in disclosing that 1.55 million trained propagandists now are engaged in promoting the anti-American movement, counter-revolutionary suppression, and the increased production and austerity program. It is urged that the authorities continue to develop more propaganda personnel, with a goal of 4 - 5 million by the end of 1952.

Following the line laid down by the PEOPLE'S DAILY, youth and student groups in East China, Shanghai reported (19 Dec.), have issued a directive instructing cadres in the Youth Corps to expand the organization's membership, and to stress thought reform among all youth groups. Wuhsi (25 Dec.) explains further that Youth Corps cadres are to support Communist Party cadres "in the organization of a propaganda network," and that by 7 October, 243 Youth Corps members in East China, or 42.8 percent, had become members of the Communist Party.

In the Northwest, Sian reported (17 Dec.), the Higher Production and Austerity Committee of Class A Government organs held its first conference, with Chairman Ma Wen-lieh stressing that "it is necessary to start with a full-scale remodeling movement." Sian (18 Dec.) reported a meeting of 6,000 cadres called by the Kansu Province Communist Party 15 December, with Party Secretary Chang Te-fen calling on the cadres to "eliminate their ideological difficulties." Hangchow (15 Dec.) announced that a Northeast recruiting team was in that city taking applications for administrative positions in the Northeast from among college and high school graduates. Applicants had to have police identification cards and a "clear record for the past two years."

Chungking (16 Dec.) asserted that the cadres, as well as the masses, in Wushan Hsien, eastern Szechwan, had "changed their attitude after a period of intensive indoctrination" in 81 study groups. The same radio (17 Dec.) reported that the Cultural and Educational Department of the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee had screened 65 sons and daughters of farmers and laborers in the district and qualified them for entry into the preparatory class of Chungking University.

Schools and Teachers: The Chinese radio has not entirely abandoned the theme that teachers must carry out thought reform. Peking, in a numeral code transmission (18 Dec.), said that the thought-reform movement among college teachers in Peking and Tientsin had "attained results and experience," and would be carried out in colleges throughout China. In addition, 10,400 Peking high and elementary school teachers have been enrolled in thought-reform study classes since November. Wuhsi (19 Dec.) reported that in the Changchow school system the teachers "now realize the importance of political consciousness in their work." Teachers of Changchow Normal School formerly thought they were "responsible only to their principal." Now they realize they are responsible only to the people. Junior high school teachers in the Chungnan, Chunghsing and City schools are "studying new democratic thought enthusiastically." Yangchow (20 Dec.) said that high school teachers now know they must reform their thought to become model teachers, so they have been organized into groups to study the Chinese Communist Party, and are "required to make reports and prepare discussions."

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Shanghai (17 Dec.) reported that the Education Department of the East China Military and Administrative Committee called a meeting of education officials from provinces, chu and cities 10-15 December to "review the training plan for 1952," and stressed that a "judicious guidance of political thought" must be carried out among teachers and students. Canton (19 Dec.) announced that the Propaganda Department of the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee called two meetings, 7 and 14 October, "to discuss measures to correct confusion in school education." Another meeting was called 26 October "to review the people's reaction toward measures adopted by the two previous symposia." No attempt was made to describe or analyze the people's reaction, indicating that perhaps it had not been entirely satisfactory.

Science Workers: Dairen (18 Dec.) told of the meeting of 1,000 delegates in a preparatory conference of the Dairen-Port Arthur branch of the Chinese Natural Science Association. Chu Chi-yang, Mayor of Dairen, called on the scientists to "study the thinking of Mao Tse-tung and take the proletarian rather than the bourgeois approach to science." Mukden (19 Dec.), reporting on the same meeting, said that representatives from 26 research institutes were at the conference. Several speakers, including a doctor, stressed the necessity of studying the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung and of complying with the thought-reform movement for intellectuals. A numeral code transmission from Peking (26 Dec.) quoted from Volume 6, No. 1, of the "China Botany." Chang Chin-yueh, Dean of Peking University, in that publication criticized scientists of China for refusing to give up the imperialistic science of the capitalistic nations for the people's science of the USSR. He said:

We have refused to accept Soviet science. Ostensibly, it is because scientists should not easily accept ideas. Actually, this is only a subterfuge. If so, then why do we accept European and American science so readily and without question. The slowness of Chinese scientists to accept the great Soviet scientists, Michurin and Lysenko, is an example of this attitude. In the past I had been one of those who had refused to accept Soviet science. But now, after I have studied thought reform and intellectual criticism, I have realized the error of my ways. Now I know that science must serve the people. (Peking, numeral code, 26 Dec.)

Radio and Publications: The Peking Home Service (18 Dec.) announced that "great achievements" had been reported as a result of broadcasting and monitoring activities in factories and coal mines of Taiyuan during the past 10 months. Wuhan (18 Dec.) reported that in Central and South China many factories employing more than 100 persons have installed radio-listening equipment, with 150 wire broadcasting stations having been set up in the larger concerns. In Canton, for example, more than 20,000 industrial workers have received propaganda education regularly through listening to broadcasts. "In fact, broadcasting stations have become a powerful propaganda weapon for promotion of the patriotic emulation campaign." One concern in Canton even claimed to have increased its production by 30 percent as a result of the broadcasts.

Peking in numeral code (22 Dec.) told of the 116th Administrative Meeting of the Government Administrative Council 21 December, when reports were read by Hu Yu-chi, Director of the Publications Administration, and Wang Kun-lun, an official concerned with the examination of documents, or censorship. The trend toward stronger control and regulation of publications is clearly seen in the resolutions adopted as a result of these reports: "Rules Governing Import of Overseas Printed Matter"; "Directive Concerning Unified Employment of Productive Power of Lead-type Printing Presses"; "Establishment of a Nation-wide Newspaper, Book, and Periodical Distributing Network"; "Provisional Rules Governing Control of Publishers and Distributors of Books and Periodicals"; and "Provisional Rules Governing Registration of Periodicals." The nature of publications that will be approved in the future can be forecast from a Yangchow broadcast (16 Dec.) which said that a people's magazine in northern Kiangsu had an article in 36 issues on the ideologies of Engels, which had "aroused much comment among the cadres." However, provision is being made for those who cannot understand Engels.

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Peking announced in numeral code (25 Dec.) that the Publicity Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party had awarded prizes to two Chinese comics. Hankow (18 Dec.) reported that the Central and South China News Publication Administration had cooperated with the Hankow Municipal Cultural and Educational Bureau in launching a campaign to reform comics. The first step in the campaign will be a study of the contents of comics. Then chu by chu meetings of handlers of comics will be called "to carry out education and political thought," and to make the handlers understand "that to publish more new comics is a patriotic act, and that they shall unite to develop the business in common." When the handlers are properly educated an organization will be formed and patriotic pacts will be drawn up. Then review meetings will be scheduled. When the entire business is properly organized, public loans will be granted to the businessmen. The broadcast added that in Wuhan city a comics reform committee already had been set up.

Religious Countermeasures: During the period 13-26 December anti-religious reports intercepted were limited to moves against the Catholics in Nanking and in the Northeastern city of Changchun. Peking in numeral code (24 Dec.) announced that meetings were held in Nanking 15 and 16 December and the Nanking Catholic Promotion Committee of Religious Reform set up. Mukden (21 Dec.) reported that 9 December the Catholics of Changchun called a mass meeting to accuse French priest (Kao Te-hui) of being "an imperialist disguised as a religious worker," and to demand his expulsion. The priest was accused of working with the Manchukuo Japanese regime, and of cooperating after the liberation with Chiang secret agent Liu Tse-pei, and with a "spy for the American Navy," Yin Shih-kan. The Mukden radio (22 Dec.) explained more fully that by 14 December 3,500 patriotic Catholics in Changchun had signed the "three-self's reform movement to sever all relations with imperialist elements." Yu Ching-san was quoted as saying that the Catholic priest connived with the American-Chiang gang, and plotted "to destroy the better and happier days we gained following the liberation." Mukden (26 Dec.) announced that the Changchun Security Office had issued an order 21 December expelling (Kao Te-hui) and three other Catholic priests from China.

Winter Schools: Little was said during the period under review about the winter schools except to report their openings in various areas. Yangchow (13 Dec.) said 599 schools opened 3 December in I-cheng Hsien, Kiangsu, with an enrollment of 30,000. The goal for the winter has been set at 40,000. Hangchow (26 Dec.) reported more than 50 percent of the farmers in Kangchiao Hsiang, Hang Hsien, Chekiang, enrolled. The station said in another broadcast (17 Dec.) that about 20 percent of the people were enrolled in Ningpo, with teachers being trained from among better-educated farmers, "unemployed intellectuals, and unemployed workers." Kaifeng (14 Dec.) reported more than 3 million enrolled in Honan's winter schools. Chungking (16 Dec.) claimed there would be a school in every village in Tzuchung Hsien, Szechwan, with an estimated enrollment of 200,000. Mukden (25 Dec.) reported that the enrollment of 39,730 in Chaotung Hsien, Heilungkiang, exceeded expectations. Apparently, according to another Mukden broadcast (17 Dec.), the avowed primary purpose of the winter schools, "to develop political consciousness," was not stressed in the appeals for enrollment. A circular issued 15 December by the Education Department for the Northeast was quoted as commenting on the failure "to activate the broad masses" in rural areas, and urged peasants to enroll in the winter schools "to learn technical skills for agricultural production."

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Reports of Activities: A relatively small number of actions by counterrevolutionaries was reported by the Chinese radio in the two weeks 13-26 December, and those reported were not centered in any particular area. Hangchow (16 Dec.) reported that the Chekiang Frontier Defense Corps clashed with pirates, with 166 of the latter being killed and a large quantity of arms captured. Wuhsi (15 Dec.) told of special guards being placed near factories and railways of Tanyang, Changshu, Chinchiang, Wu and Chiangning Hsien of Kiangsu, Ningkuo of Anhwei and Wuhsing Hsien, Chekiang Province, and of women's teams being stationed in the towns during the day to watch for "questionable characters," but called these moves part of the normal winter defense measures of the People's Militia.

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Hankow (13 Dec.) reported dissension among the workers of the Shenhsin Textile Mill, Hankow, with counterrevolutionary plots and "exploitation of the workers' feudalistic ideas," but claimed that after a political propaganda campaign the "Kuomintang feudalistic gangs" among the workers were smashed. Tung Ling-ching made a public confession of his rumormongering and promised to reform. Canton (21 Dec.) reported that Chen Sheng sabotaged factory equipment in the Kwangtung Machine Factory. He was a special agent masquerading as an enthusiastic worker, and became a member of the Factory Control Committee and team leader in the factory labor union. Chungking (14 Dec.) announced that in the recent "pacification campaign" the Militia in the Paoteng Special District, Szechwan, captured 993 "bandits, reactionary landlords and Chiang agents," as well as 385 rifles, four machine guns and other equipment. The Militia will train additional men for border defense work. Chungking (19 Dec.) also reported discovery of oil-soaked materials in the Chuanchiang Shipyards, where fires broke out 16 November and 7, 8, 9 and 10 December.

Punishment: Insight into the extent of counterrevolutionary activity is gained from reports of arrests and punishment of agents. Mukden (18 Dec.) announced that Han Tso-chou, Meng Hung-ping and Yang Ching-ho had been arrested in Changmin Chu, in the Mukden suburbs, 14 November. They had been officials of the People's Government, had usurped all local administrative posts, and had commandeered 665 laborers. The same broadcast reported that in Liuchung Chu, Haining Hsien, Antung Government cadres read off a list of wanted counterrevolutionaries at a mass meeting of 1,300. A committee of 190 was organized into seven teams to go out after the men. Chinchow (13 Dec.) said that people in Chiukou village, Suichung, had recovered from their fear of reprisals following talks by Government cadres, and had turned over to the authorities Chao Yuan-fah, Yu Tse-yang and Kao Hsiao-wu. The same broadcast reported a public trial attended by 300 in the Sixth Chu of Liaotung 17 November, with a rich farmer, Tsui Chi-chang, accused of committing crimes under the Manchukuo regime.

Wuhsi (13 Dec.) reported a public trial in Soochow 11 December, with 8 of the 97 defendants executed, including Ching Fang and Shen Ching-tung, who were charged with organizing an underground and murdering important Party cadres. Four others among the 97 were given the death sentence with a two-year stay, three were sentenced to life imprisonment, and 55 were given varying prison terms. Yangchow (14 Dec.) reported that courts in the Taichow district, Kiangsu, had handled 250 cases involving counterrevolutionaries during the year. Hangchow (18 Dec.) reported that Yung Kang-seng, former magistrate of Iwu Hsien, Chekiang, and Lan Tai, former deputy education chief, were given prison terms and expelled from the Party for complicity in counterrevolutionary activities. Hangchow also reported (13 Dec.) that counterrevolutionaries Wang Te-mou, Hung Chi-heng, Kuan Cheng, Liu Kao-feng, Chi Shao-ming and Chang Tung-yuan were sentenced to death by the Hangchow People's Court and executed 12 December.

Hankow (19 Dec.) reported the public trial at Wuchang of counterrevolutionaries Chang Ying-chieh, Chang Wen-ching, Li Wen-chu, Chen Ying-chu and Li Chen-po, all of whom were executed on the spot. Two others were sentenced to death after two years. All seven men were accused of having been secret agents of the Japanese during the Japanese occupation. Wuhan (19 Dec.) reported that Ma Te-chieh, owner of the Yuehfeng Coal Mine, and his employee, Sze Yao-ching, were found to be counterrevolutionaries after they cheated the Honan branch of the China Mining Machinery Company out of 23 million yuan on a coal contract.

From the Southwest Chungking reported (21 Dec.) that in Yaan Hsien, Sikang, the Chengtu People's Court 12 December called 3,000 Army and Government employees to condemn 5 counterrevolutionaries following a six-month investigation. The men had entered the Army with the intention of launching a rebellion. Nine of the 35 were condemned to death and executed immediately. The same broadcast said that in Tesheng and Yungfeng Hsiang, Chengtu Hsien, western Szechwan, (Chou Chi-ju) former mayor of the hsien, and (Tao Yung-hsien) were sentenced for killing 30 soldiers and burning 300 houses after launching a rebellion, and executed immediately. Chungking (24 Dec.) reported that the People's Court in the Sixth Chu, Lu Hsien, Szechwan, on 10 December sentenced to death counterrevolutionaries Shou Yu-chin,

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Chang Yao-chang and Chu Pei-jen, the latter a Kuomintang-trained secret agent. The Third Chu Court of Lu Hsien sentenced to prison Ching Ying-fang, former head of the Chingji Normal School, and Cheng Pei-chi. Nine counterrevolutionaries were sentenced 4 and 10 December, respectively, in the First Chu of Yungchuan Hsien and the Sixth Chu of I-pin Hsien.

A Hangchow broadcast (19 Dec.) reveals a new approach. The Tientsin People's Court proposed in the recent sentencing of Chiao Ming-chu and Li Tung-ko that 10 million yuan be taken from their confiscated assets to reward persons who gave information leading to their apprehension.

Labor Reform: Forced labor seems to be recognized as the best cure for counter-revolutionary activities, next to the firing squad. Canton (19 Dec.) reported that counterrevolutionary prisoners have made progress during the past five months while repairing houses and dormitories, making brick, breaking stone, planting 9,000 fruit trees and caring for 6,800 head of hogs and poultry. "Compulsory labor and political education have been coordinated to cope with slowdown strikes, pretended illness, sabotage, or attempts to escape or commit suicide." Peking in numeral code announced that 65 percent of the counterrevolutionaries are "undergoing labor reform." In Omei Hsien, Szechwan, they operate a brick factory, a tile factory and a lime kiln. In Chichiang Hsien, Szechwan, 200 work in a coal mine, while the entire group in this hsien earn enough to pay for their keep plus 13 million yuan a month.

WAR AND THE MILITARY

Training of Militia: Peking in a Home Service broadcast (16 Dec.) announced that registration of Militiamen for training had started in North China, where 110,000 peasants from 5,321 villages are to be trained. Peking in numeral code (16 Dec.) said that winter training had been suspended this year in the Chahar Province famine area, but in Hopei eight officers' training centers have turned out 61,000 Army instructors. Conferences on People's Militia affairs will be called this winter and spring in Shantung, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei, along with conferences of Militia representatives in the various hsien of the areas to discuss training problems and the organization of mobile training units.

Chungking (13 Dec.) announced that Militia cadres and civilian workers in Paoshan, Yunnan Province, have been given training so that they may be integrated with the regular border defense units. Tsinan (13 Dec.) reported that with the arrival of two model Militiamen, the 24-man Militia of Toulun village, Eighth Chu, Chuyeh Hsien, Shantung, had been reorganized, trained in handling arms, and given political indoctrination. Now 20 more villagers want to join the Militia. In Paihu village, Sixth Chu, Wenshang Hsien, Shantung, two Militiamen returned after an indoctrination course at the county seat. Now Chang Yin-kuan has entirely lost his former indifferent attitude, and all the Militiamen have a fuller realization of their patriotic duties.

Preferential Treatment: The plan introduced several weeks ago to give preferential treatment to wounded servicemen and their families, and to the families of those fighting in Korea still gets considerable attention, though the drive seems to have slackened somewhat. Peking in a Home Service broadcast (24 Dec.) announced that four organizations had issued a directive making the comforting of Army dependents a special project of youth and children during the spring festival. Peking announced in numeral code (26 Dec.) that the North China Affairs Department of the Central Government had issued a directive 12 December calling for preferential treatment during New Year's and the spring festival period. Gifts are to be presented during the holidays and cadres are to make a check-up to be sure dependents receive preferential treatment in getting jobs and get assistance with their farm work.

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Canton (19 Dec.) reported that the expansion of preferential treatment was one of the accomplishments of the Third People's Representative Conference of All Circles in that city in December. Wuhan (22 Dec.) said that Wuhan city has designated January as a special preferential treatment month. All organizations must set up committees to carry out the work. The same radio said (21 Dec.) that 10,000 forms had been sent to merchants to obtain information for checking on the extent of preferential treatment. Mukden (22 Dec.) reported that the Sungkiang Provincial Government had issued a directive calling on people to pay courtesy calls to servicemen and their dependents. Of the 4,145 servicemen's farms given help under the preferential treatment program in Liaosi Province, 70 percent had bumper crops. In Liaosi gunny bag or quilt factories have been organized in 16 hsien to give employment to dependents. Among persons elected chu delegates are 212 relatives of servicemen, and 1,800 children of servicemen have been given free schooling.

Dairen (18 Dec.) quoted Sun Chung-shan, chairman of the Dairen Ricksha, Pedicab and Horsecart Workers Committee of the China Transport Union, as saying at a 10 December meeting that his organization had contributed 1,117,500 yuan to dependents, had given free or reduced-rate rides, and planned to give New Year's gifts. Dairen (13 Dec.) said that people of the Sixth Chu, Port Arthur, assisted 10 families 54 times with all their farm work, and 38 families 208 times with part of their farm work.

Resist-America, Aid-Korea Donations: The donation drive to supply planes, guns and other equipment to the Chinese fighting in Korea is being allowed to die quietly, with orders from local branches and no centralized action. Wuhan (25 Dec.) reported that the Hunan branch of the Resist-America, Aid-Korea Committee issued a directive 15 December calling upon all cadres to cease the drive and devote their attentions to increased production and austerity. Chungking (26 Dec.) announced that the drive had ended in Yunnan 18 December with 26 hsien exceeding their quotas and a few backward hsien ordered to complete the drive at once.

Despite the closing of the donation drive, the resist-America, aid-Korea committees have been maintained, and it seems that only the direct donation drive, not the program to raise money for purchase of military equipment, has been abandoned. New and less direct methods will be adopted. Hankow (19 Dec.), for instance, reported that the Wuhan Department of Education and Culture called a meeting 17 December to map plans for the showing of a resist-America, aid-Korea film that will "give people a better understanding of the Chinese Volunteer Forces, the American atrocities, and the struggle for world peace." Director Feng of the Central and South China branch of the China Film Company was quoted as saying his office plans to spend 320,000 yuan on publicity for the picture, and the public will be urged to see it. Canton (24 Dec.) announced that the movie would be shown in 40 large cities, starting 28 December. In Canton it will be shown in 19 theaters simultaneously, indicating that no other films will be allowed to offer competition. The entire income from the showing of the movie will go to the resist-America, aid-Korea donation fund, and cultural and educational units in Kwangtung, including the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, have organized to promote the picture in the various localities, and to "map out concrete methods to mobilize the broad mass of the people to see this film."

Another new development in connection with the Korea fighting was announced by the Peking Home Service transmitter (24 Dec.). A volunteer group of radio technicians recruited in Peking, Tientsin and Mukden left early in December for the Korean front, carrying 1,000 radio receivers and much other radio equipment. They will set up a radio broadcast reception center for the Chinese Volunteers, and training classes for monitors will be started among the soldiers.

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RURAL REFORMS

Land Reform: Continued pressure to enforce land reform, as well as continued resistance, has been reflected in Chinese broadcasts, especially in the Southwest. The Peking Home Service (19 Dec.) announced that 5,600 students and teachers of universities in Canton had left for the various rural regions of Kwangtung to carry out land reform. Kalfeng (14 Dec.) reported that "following intensive indoctrination," cadres had been selected for a land reform reinspection group. The extent of the indoctrination is seen from a quoted statement of Jen Min-chu, a Youth Corps member of the group, who "expressed his enthusiasm for reinspection by saying that the implementation of land reform is everyone's patriotic duty." Wuhan (18 Dec.) announced that nine work teams had launched land reform work in the Central and South China region, along with "scrutiny of land reform implementation," which seems to be as important as the actual redistribution. "In all localities many unlawful landlords were uncovered before and after the land reform work and its reinvestigation policies.... The broad masses of farmers actively heightened their vigilance against the destructive intrigues of unlawful landlords and disclosed their hidden properties." A further insight into the pressure put on farmers to betray the landlords and disclose their secrets is gained from another broadcast:

After land reform was in full swing cadres carried out large-scale publicity on policy by which the shameless subversive plots of the landlord class were exposed.... The cadres lived with the poor and rich peasants, with whom they ate and worked. Since they have had the cadres to depend on, they have become very active in the reform. (Hankow, Hankow Regional, 18 Dec.)

Active participation by women in the land reform program is reported by Wuhan (16 Dec.). At Nanling village, Chungshan Hsien, Kwangtung, half the women of the village took part in the struggle against reactionary landlords, the broadcast said. At Liling, Hunan, 140 women are engaged in land reform work; 40 participated at Enshih Hsien, Hupeh; at Lichia village, Honan, Li Hsing-jen helped convince her husband that he should support land reform.

Chungking (24 Dec.) announced that "because of effective propaganda in awakening farmers to the evils of hiding goods for landlords," many farmers have exposed these hiding places. For instance, it was disclosed that Kao Chang-ching hid 128 pounds of wax worth 5 million yuan in his house for a landlord in Luchun village, Kingsun Hsiang, Hochuan Hsien, Szechwan. Another Szechwan farmer of Yaoho village, Tungking Hsiang, Omei Hsien, Chang Hsi-wu, hid 400 packages of silver and wax in his house. In Tatung Hsiang, Nanchuan Hsien, Szechwan, two rifles, two pistols and 500 rounds of ammunition were found hidden in a farmer's house, while similar finds were reported from Szechwan hsien of Changning and Hsingwen. In spite of these disclosures, Chungking said (17 Dec.) that in Szechwan areas where land reform has been completed some landlords have taken over farmers' houses and "even forced the latter to pay rent." Some landlords have been found destroying forests. They also have disseminated rumors, and "even bribed the farmers with money and women." A Chungking broadcast (16 Dec.) complained that landlords in villages along the Yangtze River have refused to "do public service by hiring others to work for them," and still continue to waste money on feasting.

Chungking (19 Dec.) also reported difficulties in Yunnan Province. In Mengtzu, Chuching, Chengchiang and Kunyang Hsien, and in 23 other hsien, "land reform work has been carried out very slowly because of the shortage of leadership of cadres and imperfect reform plans." Only a few areas have made any progress. Some land reform committees in Yunnan "treated reform as a sort of experiment," and did not carry it out fully. Plans call for reform in 355 hsien in April of next year. Yet in the best season, January to March, only 129 hsien were reformed last year.

Not all difficulties have been in the Southwest, however. Hangchow (18 Dec.) charged chu cadres in Yuhang Hsien, Chekiang, with laxity, and revealed that in Jenan Chu only seven percent of the reformed land was under cultivation, while in Jenmin Chu only half of it could be worked because only 2,200 oxen were available for 200,000 mou of land.

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A Peking Home Service program (24 Dec.) carrying a report from Taiyuan revealed that in Shansi Province, state farms harvested better crops than did peasants on their individual holdings, and asserted that farmers were "impressed by the new farming implements and scientific cultivation." This might be an indication that land reform as it has been practiced will soon give way in some areas to a system of collective farming.

Marriage Law: Considerable attention is still being given to the marriage law, with reports of punishment for violations, broadcast illustrations of the evils of the old marriage customs, and the issuance of general informational publicity. It appears that more attention is being given to a systematic training, especially of cadres, and less attention to the punishment of offenders.

Shanghai (14 Dec.) declared that cadres and the masses have a better understanding of the law since a series of six talks was presented over the Hangchow radio. Round-table discussions also helped, and 50,000 letters, messages and phone calls were received by the sponsors of the talks. Chu Kung-lien of Hsiangshan Hsien, Chekiang, as a result of her new information on the marriage law, has preferred charges against local cadres for laxity in enforcement. Wuhsi (15 Dec.) reported that the Women's Democratic League of Soochow examined cadres of knowledge of the law, and discovered that the average grade was only 76, while several failed the test entirely. Tsinan (15 Dec.) reported that in Kaoyuan Hsien, Shantung, cadres now are given regular examinations on the marriage law. Canton (21 Dec.) announced that speakers on the marriage law would appear on 21-25 December at seven places in Canton and its suburbs. Chinchow (20 Dec.) reported a conference of Liaosi rural cadres to study the marriage law. Dairen (16 Dec.) announced that 28 new-type marriages recently took place in one village. Wuhsi (19 Dec.) told of a mass marriage in Soochow, with 21 couples wedded. "Instead of wasting money on weddings, these young people saved their money to buy fertilizer and farm equipment."

Examples of the evils of the old law were contained in a Hangchow broadcast (23 Dec.) concerning an "anti-feudalistic marriage rally" 20 December by women workers of the Fuhua No. 1 Silk Mill. Chiang I-ling testified that she became a concubine at 14, was resold twice in one year, tried to commit suicide three times, and was forced to commit infanticide three times. Yu King-feng testified that she was forced to marry a tubercular and contracted the disease. Her husband died, but she was not permitted to remarry. Chinchow (13 Dec.) broadcast the story of Yu Feng-ying, Sanking village, Fifth Chu, Shuangliao Hsien, Liaosi, who was forced by her father to marry Chen Chien-chung, who sold her to Wang Feng-shan as a concubine. After the liberation she was granted a divorce and became a member of the counterrevolutionary suppression committee. Hangchow (20 Dec.) told the story of Wu Chang-tse, Penta village, Wuting Hsiang, Changsze Chu, Iwu Hsien, Chekiang, who was forced by her parents to marry at 16. After four years she petitioned for a divorce, but the cadres refused to discuss her case, and attacked her reputation instead. Finally she committed suicide.

Wuhsi (17 Dec.) announced that Chang Chi-ping had been sentenced to prison for five years by the Changshu People's Court for mistreating his wife, Hsu Hsi. Yangchow (13 Dec.) reported that Chen Fu-chang, Kangshan Chu, Tai Hsien, Kiangsu, was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, Chu Feng-ying, who was betrothed to him at the age of five. His accomplices, Chen Wang-chi and Chu Yu-chu, were given prison terms. Tsinan (15 Dec.) reported that King Pao-yu was sentenced to death at a public trial attended by 30,000 persons, and executed immediately. He was accused of beating his wife, King Wen-sze, for burning too much firewood and for not working hard enough after childbirth. As her feudalistic parents would not take her in when she returned home, she drowned herself in the canal. Hangchow (21 Dec.) reported the sentencing to death of Chien Wei-hsiang 30 November for murdering his wife, Wang Ai-lien of Tashan Hsiang, Tashan Chu, Iwu Hsien, Chekiang, when she carelessly killed a chicken. She had been sold by her parents for two suits of old clothes when she was 17. Her husband sold her to another farmer for 4.5 million yuan, who later traded her to Chien for five tan of rice.

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Hangchow (16 Dec.) said that Loh Ying-piao, an employee of the Hangchow office of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, was sentenced to one year in prison, divorced from his wife, and ordered to pay the cost of her confinement. She, in turn, was reprimanded for slandering Chou Chien-chang by pointing him out as the father of her child under pressure from her husband. Hangchow (20 Dec.) told of the sentencing of Tu Yu-ken to two years in prison for interfering in the marriage of Chou Ho-ching, Farmers Association president, and Li Chieh-chun. Chou's failure to provide a lavish feast for the villagers angered them, and they aided Tu, a former suitor, in beating up the newly wed couple.

Chungking reported a number of marriage law violations. One broadcast (18 Dec.) said that Yu Wen-kuang, a farmer of Jenho village, Chung Hsien, Szechwan, was accused of beating his wife 14 December. Yuan Ming-hsien, a farmer of Wukar Hsiang, Third Chu, Jenhua Hsien, Kweichow, and his son, Yuan Ming-chu, were accused of putting the younger man's wife, Yeh Shao-ying, in a gunny sack and beating her. Yuan Feng-shen of Leipo Hsien, Szechwan, was accused of drowning his wife. Another Chungking broadcast (19 Dec.) reported that Li Keh-hsiang, Hungchiao village, Chung Hsien, Szechwan, was charged with beating his wife for going visiting. Jen Seng-shan, Koming Hsiang, Fourth Chu, Jenzhou Hsien, Szechwan, was charged with beating and drowning his wife 7 November. There are "repeated cases of mistreatment by husbands and mothers-in-law in Szechwan and Kweichow," the broadcast said.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Following the conference at Sian 14 December sponsored by the Nationalities Affairs Commission of the Central People's Government, a considerable expansion of comment on nationality problems by the Chinese radio was noted, especially by the central broadcasting station at Peking. Sian (17 Dec.) announced that the conference was attended by representatives from 14 national minority groups, with several of the speakers selected from the minorities. Peking in numeral code quoted the Commission chairman, Li Wei-han, at the second session of the conference as follows:

This conference is convened as a result of the unprecedented unity of the various peoples of China. Therefore I hope that the various nationalities will exert every effort to carry out the decisions of this conference and to offer criticism freely for improvement in the administration of nationality affairs. (Peking, numeral code, 15 Dec.)

Following this appeal by the chairman, Minister of Education Ma Hsu-lun declared it was necessary to push the training of cadres among the nationalities in order to develop education and hygiene. Other speakers stressed the need for granting regional autonomy in the areas where minority nationalities are heavily concentrated.

Numerous Central Government officials seem to believe that the necessary steps already have been taken. Peking in numeral code (15 Dec.) declared that 50,000 cadres from national minorities are working for the Chinese Communist Government, including 23,000 in the Northwest, where each of the 16 nationalities has its own administrator, and more than 10,000 in the Southwest. Administrative cadres in 176 villages in the three hsien of Paisha, Paoting and Lotung "in Central China" are from the Miao and Li nationalities, "which predominate in that area." Peking in a home service broadcast (18 Dec.) quoted from PEOPLE'S DAILY and KWANGMING DAILY articles lauding the expansion of national minority cadres to 50,000.

In his report before the 112th meeting of the Government Administrative Council reported by Peking in numeral code (21 Dec.), Minister of Education Ma Hsu-lun declared that there are 126 education officials from minority groups. The groups have 13,960 primary schools with 943,000 pupils, 607 high schools with 45,600 enrolled, and 15 colleges with 4,150 students. Besides, there are 23 cadre schools with 4,400 trainees. Ma said the following suggestions had been made toward improve-

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ment of minority education: Adoption of an education policy suited to the needs of the minorities; strengthening of educational leadership; placing of greater emphasis on patriotic education and the wiping out of imperialistic and Kuomintang influence by overcoming pan-nationalistic and ultra-nationalistic thinking; and close adherence to the system of education promulgated by the Central People's Government. Apparently there is some confusion here as to whether the minorities' education should be permitted some leeway or be patterned fully after the Chinese educational program.

Other progressive steps in the relations with national minorities are claimed. Sian (17 Dec.) asserted that in Tsinghai Province the amount of native products bought by trading companies increased 45 percent last year, while its total value increased 260 percent. Canton (18 Dec.) said that a health center for Yao people had been established in Kwangtung, with 217 tribesmen treated. Chungking (23 Dec.) reported that medical treatment had been arranged for national minorities in Sinkiang. Peking's Home Service (15 Dec.) reported that "in accordance with the principles" of the nationalities democratic front autonomous governments numbering 100 have been set up locally by the Meng, Tsang, Hui, Miao, I, Yao and other tribes. Wuhai (23 Dec.) reported that the first conference of minority cadres in Kwangsi Province 22 December decided to establish minority group governments where the minorities predominate on hsiaang, chu and hsien levels. By spring minority governments will be set up in Hailung, Hsilin and other border hsien where Miao, Yao, I, Tung and Chung tribes constitute the majority.

Large-scale attempts to indoctrinate the national minorities are reflected in some broadcasts. Peking in numeral code (23 Dec.) announced that the Nationalities Affairs Commission in the past two years had printed books in Tibetan, Uighur and Kazakh, including six of Mao Tse-tung's writings and one by Liu Shao-chi, "in order to publicize Marxism, Leninism and the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung among the national minorities." Also 102,000 copies of the PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL, and "A Supplementary Reading of the PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL" have been printed in Uighur, Tibetan and Mongolian. Chungking (24 Dec.) reported that three Tibetans, Yija, Wewejada and Namaja, had been given awards for outstanding service in leading the People's Liberation Army forces that entered Tibet. The three men were among the eight Tibetans in charge of a yak transport team consisting of 180 animals. Peking in numeral code (16 Dec.) said that Muli tribesman in Sikang recently organized groups and toured Yunnan and Sichang, and now are ardent supporters of the resist-America, aid-Korea movement. They have organized three Militia corps and equipped them to wipe out remnant bandits and secret agents.

Peking reported that in Kungshan and Pichiang Hsien, northwestern Yunnan, the Lisu people have established autonomous hsien governments. Though there are some Mo, Po, Tibetan and Minchia people in this area, the population is predominantly Lisu, and most of these people are Christians. Some of the problems facing the Communists there and their claims to have solved them are seen in the following quotations:

American imperialist elements, under the cloak of religion, carried out activities here for a long time. They have sown dissension among the nationalities and fabricated disputes between them so as to make them dislike each other.... The People's Government adopted a correct policy. The political understanding of the Lisu, Nu, and so forth, has been heightened The priests and administrative workers of the churches also have organized themselves to carry out studies. Deputy Magistrate of Pichiang Hsien Fei A-chien, a Lisu priest, has personally led work teams to go to the country and publicize religious reform. At present in the aforementioned areas there are 5,000 priests of the various nationalities who have signed the declaration on religious reform. (Peking, numeral code, 17 Dec.)

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Another Peking transmission reveals weaknesses in Central Government claims to have gained the friendship of the minorities and to have done much for their advancement. After recounting the improved condition of the national minorities, and reporting the organization of cooperatives and trade teams, the transmission declares:

All in all, the people in most minority regions are facing hardship. Although trade operations have achieved a certain progress since the liberation, the demands of the national minorities in various localities still remain to be satisfied and the minority trade to be developed. (Peking, numeral code, 21 Dec.)

MISCELLANEOUS

River Control: Peking announced in numeral code (20 Dec.) that the Peking Motion Picture Company had made a movie showing progress on the Huai River project during its first year. According to a Shanghai broadcast (19 Dec.), the East China Military and Administrative Committee issued a directive in an attempt to break up the traffic snarl caused by priority shipments to the Huai River project. The broadcast said that by 23 November 476 boats with a capacity of 10.42 million catties were tied up for as much as two weeks at a time, with the number still growing. Hefei (20 Dec.) reported that the Political Department of the harnessing project at Fuyang issued a directive 10 December reading in part as follows: "The correct way of launching an emulation drive is to elevate political consciousness among the workers, improve tools and work methods, and study progressive experience. Under no circumstances should a drive be carried to such an extent as to affect a worker's health." The directive was said to have been inspired by reports of physical injuries from overwork following a new record by Chu Chung-i of removing 19 cubic meters of earth in a day. Wuhsi (17 Dec.) said that letters from home are great morale boosters among Huai River project workers. Cigarettes, towels and soap have been donated and a theatrical troupe sent to provide entertainment.

Chungking reported that this winter and spring a project to irrigate 3.5 million mou of land will be undertaken in the Southwest, following repair and restoration work during the first half of the year to irrigate 2 million mou. However, difficulties apparently are being encountered, as the following quotation indicates:

Various local authorities should pay attention to the people's reluctance to take the trouble to repair the works and to pay money for the repairs, and to their concern about higher agricultural taxes along with higher production.... The expenditures for the work should principally be borne by the peasants directly benefited by the work, with Government loans as a subsidiary. (Chungking, Southwest Regional, 16 Dec.)

Overseas Chinese: Shanghai (13 Dec.) reported that the Fukien Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee called a Provincial conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs 20 November to review the work accomplished during the past two years. Fang I, Chen Chung and Wang Tien-hua criticized the cadres for their lack of understanding of the affairs of the Overseas Chinese and called for a strengthening of patriotic education among dependents of Overseas Chinese. Peking Home Service (26 Dec.) quoted 17 Chinese seamen who were returned to China by the U. S. Government to the effect that American officials, especially immigration authorities, are extorting money from the Chinese.

Labor Organizations: Mukden (18 Dec.) reported that the Antung People's Court held a public trial with 1,000 persons present to try Yang, Yao and seven others for violating Government decrees, ruining security equipment and violating the rights of other laborers. Hankow (19 Dec.) said sanitation workers of the Second Chu, Wuhan, succeeded in driving gang bosses Lo Kung-yao, Chang Shan-Wen,

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Wang Hsin-chi and 23 others from their ranks and on 17 December organized their own union under the leadership of Hsu Ta-chin and Wang Yeh-ching. Telecommunications workers expelled 32 "gang leaders" and organized their own union under the guidance of a 106-man working committee 13 December.

Soviet Examples: Mukden (24 Dec.) asserted that with the introduction of the Soviet five-tier system of education in all grade schools of the city, the teachers now have a new purpose in their work, and the children have taken a new interest in their studies. Hankow (20 Dec.) announced that the Wuhan highway office of the Reconstruction Bureau has studied Soviet methods and as a result is paving the Ta Cheng road in Wuchang with sand and stone at a saving of 100 million yuan in labor and materials.

Control of Distillers: Wuhan announced (20 Dec.) that regular distillers of spirits and refiners of sugar from wheat and rice must now have permits. Farmers who engage in part-time distilling or refining must register with the local village authorities. Processing, transportation or sale of unlicensed products are strictly prohibited.

People's Letters: Following directives concerning encouragement of the people to write letters and criticize local authorities, Mukden reported (18 Dec.) that the Panshi Municipal People's Government had set up an interview office to hear opinions, and had set up four mailboxes. Chinchow (18 Dec.) devoted as little attention as possible to the directive, broadcasting as follows and adding no comment: "The Liaosi People's Government has issued a directive on 13 December to its subsidiary governments to take action on all letters sent in by the people." Apparently the Chinchow radio considered that the less said about the matter the better.

Income Taxes: Chinchow (20 Dec.) reported a rally of merchants in Chin Hsien 13 December to "urge early payment of income taxes for the fourth quarter." They expressed a patriotic spirit, and some made their payments a day ahead of schedule. No other mention of income tax payments was monitored during the period under scrutiny.

Language Reform: Peking announced in numeral code (26 Dec.) that the Central People's Government has organized a committee to study reform of the written Chinese language. Ma Hsu-lun is chairman of the committee, Wu Yu-chang vice chairman, and there are 12 committee members.

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